NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING ROOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., petween 5th and 6th avs.-

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OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE RICHELIEU OF NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery .-- RODERT

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- ON HAND-A DAY FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- VARIETY ENTER-STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—EVENINGS WITH THE POETS AND EARDS OF ERIN.

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NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - Scenes IN

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, March 17, 1871.

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THE OBNOXIOUS JERSEY CITY CHARTER WAS passed under a reconsideration in the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday. The republicans of our little neighboring State seem determined to make another New Hampshire of her.

Mr. HOPAGE DAY has a very substantial Idea about rapid transit. He says unless New York has her three lines of rapid transit soon her seaboard rivals will draw off her commerce. We must have one line on Broadway and one each on our river fronts.

DR. VAN HOOSEN, OF ALBANY, who killed his wife in a fit of delirium tremens, has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The Grand Jury failed to indict him for the offence, and the court put him out of the way of doing further harm by sending him at once to the asylum. This disposition of the case is apparently the only proper one, and it would doubtless answer well in all murder cases where the plea of insanity is successful.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. -The latest returns from Concord indicate that there has been no choice of Governor of New Hampshire by the people, although Mr. Weston, the democratic candidate, runs ahead of the republican candidate. Nevertheless, it is pretty certain that the next Governor of the State will be a democrat, as there is a democratic majority in both branches of the Legislaturethe Senate containing five democrats and four republicans, with three vacancies, and the House one hundred and sixty-four democrats, one hundred and sixty-two republicans and four labor reformers, with three towns to have crats, and as the labor reformers are tolerably sure to vote against any republican candidate the prospect is that, after all, Mr. Weston will become Governor of New Hampshire. It is almost unnecessary to state that the failure to elect by the people throws the election into the Legislature.

FRANCE FORECASTING HER AVENGE-MENTS.-The French nation has commenced to cast about for an object of avengement for the disasters which its people have sustained in the war with Prussia. The hereditary feeling of France, combined with the smarting sense of present humiliation, causes the French to direct their eyes to England. In their rough radicalism they cannot understand the refinements and niceties of an elegant traditionary diplomacy. The French newspapers are consequently crying out against England. The writers allege that "when the sword of France is unsheathed again its aim will not be so distant as Turkey," indicating that there was no need of a European Congress on the Eastern question in London. Poor France! She thought, most unwisely, that the entents mission imagine that white laborers would go and glories of Inkermann, the Malakoff and the to the island and could work there. It is not Redan had atoned for Corunna and the Doug and Talavera, and thus compensated or the balances which were established against her at Waterloo. The French don't undestand the science of governmental combinators for future results. Hence the French are liable to endure many citizen mortifications.

The St. Domingo Question-Our Special Correspondence.

We spread before our readers to-day a full and graphic account of the proceedings of the United States Commission to St. Domingo, with highly interesting information about the island and people, making, with what we had previously published, a complete history or report of the investigations, incidents and views of the Commission, from the day the Tennessee sailed to the conclusion of the work at Port an Prince. If the Commission should never report to Congress that body and the public have, through the columns of the HERALD, all the information necessary to form an opinion on the St. Domingo question, and that more impartial and independent than will be given either by the Commissioners or the partisan press correspondents who accompanied the Commission.

It will be seen, too, by a special telegraphic despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, dated yesterday, to the HERALD, which is published in another part of this paper, that the President of the Commission, ex-Senator Wade, is going to hurry through to Washington with his report, and will probably reach the capital the latter part of next week. The same despatch states that the other two Commissioners, White and Howe, propose to stay at Charleston, South Carolina, with a view to make a separate and a more elaborate report. This news accords with what our special correspondent has written relative to the Commissioners and their conduct throughout. Mr. Wade has been desirous all along of getting through with the work as soon as possible, and has been annoyed with his colleagues for causing delay. If he could have done as he wished he would have finished the business and have been in Washington by the last days of February or the first days of March. This old political war-horse of the radical party saw the importance to the administration and its party of making an early report, and condemned his slow colleagues in severe language. While it is probable he would have been in favor of annexation under any circumstances, for he is a manifest destiny man, and has a tender regard for the negroes of St. Domingo as everywhere else, he knew that his party and the administration needed this issue to hold their ground or to acquire popularity. Something like a snap judgment might have been taken on the question under the late Congress, and at the conclusion of the session, but the delay may have damaged the prospect. This has been Mr. Wade's view of the matter. The other Commissioners had not such political forecast, and were less decided as to the course they should take, though it is supposed now that they also favor annexation. They care less, probably, for the question in its political bearing than for their own convenience and the reputation they expect to make for themselves out of it. Hence, while Mr. Wade is in a hurry to report, they will take time, it is said, to work up elaborate reports. If they should report in favor of annexation it will be more from a philanthropic feeling-sympathy for the degraded St. Domingo negroes-than from political considerations at home. For the people of the United States, how-

ever, this is a question of far more importance than in its bearing merely upon party polities. It is one involving a new policy in acquiring and holding distant possessions as a sort of colonial dependencies, or as States with an alien population, many hundreds of miles away from our coast and across the seas. Hitherto we have annexed only bordering territory, with the exception of Alaska, which has scarcely any population, which was purchased with a view chiefly to press forward our destiny to continental dominion and for telegraphic connection with Asia, and which, after all, forms a part of the Continent. Nor would the annexation of Cuba, though separated by the sea from the Continent, involve the same objection or consideration as to holding distant possessions or States, because that island is separated from Florida by only a narrow strait, and stretches along in face of our extreme Southern coast, making the Gulf of Mexico like an American lake. No doubt all the Antilles are destined to belong at some future time to the Great Republic: but has the time arrived to begin so far off and under the conditions of our present existence, or taking into consideration the condition of the population and coun-

St. Domingo is a rich and prolific country naturally, and for the most part as healthy as any of the Antilles, particularly on the north side facing the Atlantic Ocean, though the climate is hotter generally than that of Cuba, and though there are exceptional unhealthy localities. But it has hardly any cultivation and comother products experted are obtained fro the old stock now growing wild. There no railroads or telegraphs or anything ind" ing progress or industry. On the cor'y, both sections of the island—both the s republies of St. Domingo and Hayti re declining and going back to a barbaric of the Bountiful nature supplies the wit is, with-people as far as food goes, such people as far as food goes, such out labor, or with very little gives the banana, plantain, cocoanut sugar cane, yams, wild hogs and other rest which either grow from the remnants cormer cultivation or spontaneous from the earth. As for the rest—for clothing and her things—the people are content with rest little or none.

In its present cortion, then, St. Domingo would be of little improve it? All wealth States. Could labor, and without that St.

States. Could a improve it. is the product labor, and without that St. Domingo with part proposed to be anpopulation I the part proposed to be an-nexed is little over a hundred thousand, sparsel-pread over a large territory. It is doubte if even this small population could be t-ned to industry, and if it could the resu would not be great. Where, then, is the ,pulation to come from to make St. Domingo roductive and valuable? Some of the Comlikely that white people would go there to till the soil, and if they could be induced to leave the temperate zone and the advantages of civilization they could not cultivate the earth in that climate. People of the European race never have tilled the soil in the tropics, and never could for any length of time, Nature

would be a delusion and cruel to induce white people to go to St. Domingo as field laborers, for their health must break down and the race

become enfeebled and degenerate. Are we prepared, then, to introduce Chinese coolies and to admit them as citizens of our country? We could not and would not hold them to forced labor, and, according to the theory and operation of our institutions, we could not keep any people deprived of civil and political rights and equality. Shall we make, or rather keep, St. Domingo a negro State? Is such an element, particularly at a distance, desirable as a compenent part of our society and social and political system? Should we be prepared even for this, where is the negro labor to come from? Our own negroes would not be disposed to go; they love their old homes too well. They cannot be induced to go to Liberia, where there is a republic of their own race. Besides, we could hardly afford to part with them from the South. Their labor there is most valuable in cultivating cotton and other products. The question, then, as to the value of St. Domingo to us is one of labor. But, viewing the matter of annexation in a social and political point of view, there are very grave objections to it. We could not take in the present population as citizens-a semi-barbarous people, who are fast going tack to African barbarism-without danger to ourselves, or, at least, without more trouble than they and the island are worth. The cost of governing St. Domingo and the fatal effects of the climate upon our troops ought to be considered also, to say nothing of the chances of war with the fierce Haytiens, who are bitterly opposed to annexation, or with the factions in the Dominican republic itself. No, this question ought not to be decided upon party political ground, but with a broad statesmanlike view as to what is best, not for the Dominicans, but for

the people of the United States and for the

purity and perpetuation of our own social and

glorious institutions.

Military Glory in a Suggestive Form-The news from France this morning is not very important. There has been no crisis in Paris, the French Cabinet deciding to contique its policy of conciliation toward the insurgent National Guards. This looks very much as if the government was not certain of its power to crush the insurrection, and was trusting to time and chance to disperse the mob of Reds intrenched at Montmartre. The avoidance of bloodshed, however, is wisdom on the part of the authorities. Men enough have been killed in France during the past seven months. Some idea of the frightful slaughter that has taken place can be formed from the despatch. published this morning, which announces that dead bodies have been found floating in the French dykes and marshes. So many corpses have been left unburied that the authorities have found it necessary to adopt measures for the prevention of pestilence. In all that part of France bordering on Germany and Belgium the loss of life must have been terrible, as both armies were well drilled and organized. We believe that from Woerth to Sedan the Germans lost more men in killed than the French, but after the capitulation of Napoleon, however, the French loss in killed as the armies of De Paladines, Chanzy, Fai herbe and Bourbaki were composed of r troops, whose ignorance of warfare 'ntributed greatly to their slaughter on the ttle fields. But what a suggestive committary upon war and military glory is this filing of France! Men's thirst for martial fae would be materially lessened if they con look at the swollen corpses of the poor time of the ambition of monarchs which be been, for weeks and men hs, rotting untiled.

The City Sanitary Inspior's Report. The report presented by . Morris, the city Sanitary Inspector, at the st weekly meeting of the Board of Healt gave a comparative statement of the caser contagious disease reported to the Burr for the two weeks ending on the 11th i ant. During the second of these weeks the were reported two cases less of diphtherizine less of typhoid fever, eight less of sort fever, five more of relapseight less of so the very live more of relapsing fever, fort to more of measles and ten more of small to more of typhoid fever. The Inspector says that though there appears to be an increase the cases reported of smallpox, increase severe sequestered by their friends and had an sequestered by their iriends and with medical attendance, yet there is no nce of the increase of the epidemic geney. He adds that the thorough system of suse-to-house vaccination now instituted by paratively little commerce. The coffee and he Board will have the effect to arrest the further spread of this disease. At the same meeting of the Board of Health, however, Dr. Carnochan reported that cases of smallpox continue to arrive from Liverpool and other foreign ports, and the Sanitary Committee very properly recommended the rigid enforcement of several sections of the Sanitary Code, particularly section two, which directs that no owner or consignee of any vessel shall unlade by land, or cause to be unladed or landed, its cargo or any part thereof, without having first received the written permit of the Health Department to that effect. In view of the threatened approach of the cholera such precautions are now of the most urgent necessity. Moreover, the condition of the streets, with their accumulations of filth and their noisome odors, requires at this season especially the utmost efforts to cleanse them thoroughly, and thus prevent them from inviting and aggravating the contagious diseases to which a great and crowded metropolis is always more or less

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS was in session for several bours yesterday, and determined to favor the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to investigate Ku Klux outrages during the recess. It was quite evident that most of the Senators wanted an early adjournment, and no anti-Ku Klux me asure has any chance of passage except the one just determined upon. It is, after all, probably the most sensible way in which to settle the vexed question of South

SPEAKER BLAINE was a great terture to Ben Butler yesterday-a regular chilblain.

intended this work for the colored races. It | The New Peace Arrangements West and East and the Squally Condition of Europe.

The situation of affairs in Europe to-day is just as interesting and perhaps quite as perplexing as it has been any time during these last ten or twelve months. The war between France and Germany—a war which, in the wide scope of its destructiveness, has had no parallel in modern times—has been brought to a close, and there is no reason to doubt that within a brief period a definitive treaty of peace will be signed at Brussels. It is simply impossible that any hitch can now take place in the negotiations between France and Germany. Then, again, the war cloud which floated portentously in the Eastern sky, charged, apparently, with another Crimean war, has disappeared; and the London Conference, so far as we know the facts, has relieved us from the dread prospect of another destructive and most useless war. Peace, therefore, in the West and in the East, and, as a consequence, all over Europe, it is most natural to conclude has for the present been secured. At the same time it is undeniable that, in spite of the peace prospect, and of what

some would call peace guarantees, the public

pulse of Europe beats feverously and a hectic glow is on the face of things. While the German Emperor returns in triumph to Berlin France is taking steps to reconstruct and give greater efficiency to her army. The French in their misfortune and in their sorrow do not seem unwilling to learn a lesson from their powerful conquerors. The new project of law, which has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly, provides that all ablebodied Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years, and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. This means that the spirit of France is not completely broken, that she believes her time for revenge may yet come, and that she is resolved to be ready for her opportunity, so as to turn it to account. Great Britain is in one of her periodic fevers. That army system which has given her possession of one-half the globe, which has carried her language, her laws, her religion, her commerce to all the ends of the Earth, which has enabled her to build up colonies almost more powerful than herself, which in times past gave her strength enough to interfere in Continental strife, and authoritatively and with success to fing her sword, Brennus-like, into the scalethat army system she is now despising; and army reconstruction is proceeding on principles which a few years ago would have been deemed subversive of the British throne. The aristocratic element in the British army has hitherto been considered its strength, as well as its onde; but the government measure which contemplates the abolition of the purchase of commissions is a confession that the wants of the empire, the necessities of the army, ave outgrown the resources of the aristoracy. It is a confession, in fact, that if the ritish armies are to be properly led in the fld or to give proof of efficiency equal to tha of the armies of the Continent their lesers must be selected from a nobility which resents something more than mere blood d birth.

Germany is not yet so completely unified that domestic trouble may not prove must have far exceeded that of the Germans quite as serious as foreign war. Austria knows that the German crown means a great deal more than appears on the surface; and Austria very wisely halts in her career of depentralization. The policy inaugurated by Baron Beust, and which for so long has worked so well, is no longer in favor at headquarters. dead bodies in the dykes and mobes of By yielding to Hungary Francis Joseph knows that he saved the Austrian empire; but he also knows that the price paid for the conciliation of Hungary, and, through the conciliation of Hungary, for the salvation of the empire, has almost accomplished too much. What is good for Hungary is good also for Bohemia and all the Czechs, for Gallicia and all the Slaves, for the Carinthians, the Tyrolese, and who knows how many others besides? And with a common sense not unworthy of the circumstances he has come to the conclusion that the most important of all the autonomies is the autonomy of the Austrian empire.

And what shall we say of Russia, which is not wholly unprepared for war; or of Italy, which looks tremblingly to the East and multiplies her forces: or of Spain, with her mock sovereign, who is ignorant of her laws, out of sympathy with her customs, and who knows nothing of her language? All over-North, South, East, West-the new situation is felt and fear and trembling are common characteristics. We have not specially mentioned the smaller States, for the simple and sufficient reason that the smaller States must, in present circumstances, keep silence. As we have said, the peace negotiations are somewhat full of promise; but no observing mind can refuse to admit that the aspect of affairs s something different from reassuring.

Circumstances being so critical, the horizon being so doubtful, where shall we look for encouragement and hope? Where but to France? M. Thiers has done well. He is doing well. The National Assembly, up to the present moment, has given proof that France, if only she has the opportunity, can elect a body of men which is fairly if not fully representative of the people. If M. Thiers can go on as he has been doing; if the National Assembly can continue to combine moderation and good sense with sufficient daring, there is a fair hope for France, and through France for Europe. But the difficulty lies precisely here. France has yet to decide upon a permanent form of government-that form of government under which she must pay those heavy demands which Germany has made upon her. Another plébiscite must determine whether the contracted France of the future is to be imperial, monarchical or republican. If the French people were known to be of one mind in regard to the permanent form of government the plebiscite, which cannot be avoided, would be surrounded with fewer difficulties. But, as France is not of one mind, difficulties must not be despised. In a few days some four hundred thousand men, including their leaders, all of whom have been German prisoners on French or German soil, and most of whom are in favor of the House of Bonaparte, will be let loose; and this vast army of voters will take part in the plébiscite. How they may vote we know not.

add to the uncertainty, and consequently to the difficulty, of the situation. Then, again, the House of Orleans has its following, and, as all the world knows, that following represents the better portion of the French middle class—the men who do business, who sustain trade, who own property. If the imperialists have places to retain, they have property to secure and places to win. The republicans are unquestionably powerful; but they are not united; and, while making certain honorable exceptions, it must be admitted that, so far as we know them, they are not the representatives of law and order, but the representatives of anarchy and confusion. As a rule the imperialists and the monarchists have something to lose; but the republicans, with a similiar qualification, have everything to win. We do not say-we cannot say-which party will win. We only say that the plebtscite is to fix the future government of France, and that the plébiscite may prove fruitful of trouble not to France only, but to Europe. It is difficult to believe in the possibility of the restoration of Napoleon. Difficult, however, as it is, it has to be admitted that as yet no monarchical rival has sufficiently pronounced himself. The Count de Paris may be wisely waiting; but up to the present moment the Count de Paris is little more than a myth. Much will depend on the course which may be pursued by M. Thiers. In our judgment the restoration of the Bonapartes, in the person of the Emperor or that of his son, or the restoration of the House of Orleans, means peace; but a republic means a European convulsion. As we have said, the

peace of the Continent rests with France. Most thoughtful men do regret that France. which is so truly the keystone nation of Europe, should be so unequal to her constantly recurring opportunities. She was the first of the European nations to make an end of the privileged classes. But of all the European nations she has reaped the least fruit from her own experiment. Since 1789 France has been three times a republic, twice an empire, and she has tried monarchy in two different forms. Each change has seriously affected Europe. Once again France is to decide upon her own form of government; and once again the nations of Europe, armed to the teeth, look on anxiously, fearfully. A French republic definitely pronounced upon would fire the two Southern peninsulas, might dissolve Austria, might rouse the German democrats and give a new shape to German union. In such a case Napoleon might have many fresh companions in tribulation. On the result of the coming plebiscite in France the interests of peace and the interests of democracy are largely dependent. Europe does not seem to have gained much by the Franco-German war. 1

The Joint High Commission-Reverdy Johnson Completely Eclipsed.

It was said that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in the negotiation of his unacceptable and wholly unsatisfactory Alabama Claims Treaty, was demoralized by English roast beef and plum pudding-that the designing John Bull dined him and wined him till he was brought to believe that the moon is made of green cheese. What, then, shall we say of the Joint High Commission at Washington, in which English roast beef and plum pudding and dining and wining are the order of the day from Monday evening till Saturday night? It may be said that the English roast beef and plum pudding is neutralized by Chesapeake oysters, Potomac shad and Yankee codfish, and that London brown stout is no match for Bourbon whiskey; but we by Earl de Grey and Ripon with this Joint High Commission. It is the process with the paté de foie gras which is applied to the geese in producing this choice paté-the fattening process. It is the process by which the doomed turkey is prepared for Thanksgiving Day. Well, there may be wisdom in fattening the Joint High Commission before they go seriously to the heavy work before them, because your fat man is an amiable man, and a man who will listen to reason, and a peace man. At all events, let us hope that the labors of the Joint High Commission will result in a treaty of peace, and in thanksgiving, dining and wining on both sides of the water.

THE UNSETTLED CONDITION OF PARIS. -The news from Paris is not such as encourages the hope of a speedy return to peaceful pursuits. The city is disturbed and the dangerous classes are ripe for violence. Another inflammatory journal, the Ami du Peuple, has been seized and suppressed for uttering sentiments tending to occasion a breach of the peace in the most aggravated form. The gatherings which take place each year in mid-Lent will, it is feared, be taken advantage of by evil-minded people to create disturbances which may lead to serious results. It is true that General Vinoy has prohibited the procession of masqueraders in the streets today; but it will be a difficult matter for him to prevent the congregation of crowds and the perpetration of deeds of violence. Unfortunately, others than those who cause these riots are oftentimes the victims of the excesses of the wretches who occasion them. Hoping for the best for Paris we fear the worst, owing to the unsettled state of affairs existing there at present. One of the many evils resulting from the late war is this exhibition of bad blood on the part of the roughs of Paris, who have nothing to lose by the riotous scenes which their acts may occasion in the streets

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES. - A writer in the Spirit of the Times explains the reason why Sir John A. Macdenald, of the Joint High Commission, on the part of Canada, is so anxious in regard to the fishery question. It seems that the fishermen of the Dominion and those of the United States have formed copartnerships, by which those of the Dominion fish near the shores, take a cargo and deliver it to the American fishermen outside the three marine miles limit. The partnership, it is said, works well. The fishermen of the Dominion have a market without paying duties, and the Americans take their cargoes without trer, passing on British waters or paying a fishing license to the Dominion. Here's where the shoe pinches, and here's where the High Com-All we do know is that their probable votes | missioners will have a knotty point to settle.

Congr. W Yesterday-The Blaine-Butler Quar-

rel-A queher Republican Breach. The introduction of two bills for the suppression of the Ku Klux was the only matter of general interest brought forward in the Senate yesterday. One of the bills was offered by Mr. Wilson and the other by Mr. Sherman, and both favor stringent measures for the annihilation of the rough riders in the South. No discussion ensued upon either bill, one objection being enough to send them over for one day.

In the House the great sensation was the encounter between Butler and Dawes and Blaine, and, in fact, all the fifty-eight republicans whom Butler had denounced in his manifesto. Mr. Dawes first called on Butler for a definition of the term "trick," as applied to these fifty-eight republicans; but the slippery member from Essex managed to evade an auswer. Speaker Blaine, however, vacated his seat, and, coming on the floor, made a scorching onslaught against Butler, in which he stated that he had shown the travelling committee resolution of Wednesday to Butler, and that gentleman, so far from objecting to it, suggested an amendment that the expenses of such committee be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. This Butler flatly denied. claiming to have said that he would have nothing to do with it; but Blaine stuck to his assertion. On this question of veracity between Blaine and Butler the country must judge, however, and it is an unfortunate circumstance for Butler in this connection that be has never heretofore cultivated a substantial reputation for veracity. The Speaker took further occasion to defend his course in coming on the floor and manœuvring a resolution through the House, and succeeded in getting off one of the most merciless invectives that the old halls have heard for many a day. The end of the whole matter was that Messrs. Butler, Maynard, Kelley, Coburn and Shellabarger were excused from serving on the committee, and the House adjourned.

There is said to be great excitement prevailing among the republicans in consequence of this new and unexpected break among the party men in the House. It appears to have been as causeless as it is unfortunate. General Butler was treated with too much contempt by the members who engineered the Peters resolution. They should have deferred more to the caucus resolutions. That many of the influential republicans who were appointed on the committee feel little affection for the substitute the declension of five of them plainly shows. But there was no cause for a party quarrel so fierce and disgraceful that Sunset Cox requested the combatants to retire to their committee room and fight it out where the democrats could not hear them. It is a very unsatisfactory method of "closing up the ranks" after the New Hampshire defeat.

We have no doubt that the festival of St. Patrick will be celebrated to-day, whether it rains or shines, with all the earnestness which our Irish fellow citizens always can command when the 17th of March comes around, or when any other sentiment prevails which recalls the memories, the sufferings and the aspirations of "old Ireland." It is a peculiarity in the Irish people that they never forget the traditions and never abandon the idea of the nationality of their native country. no matter in what quarter of the globe they may be located. It is peculiar, also, that of all people who live and labor in exile from their own soil they are the most demonstrative in their devotion to the land of their birth. This feeling exists through two and three have our doubts upon these points. We have generations, so that citizens who are thoroughly Americanized "all the year round become as thoroughly Hibernicized on St. Patrick's Day. It is not a bad trait, after all. A man who does not love the mother who bore him is not likely to be scrupulously faithful in all his other domestic relations. We hope that the outdoor celebration to-

day in honor of good old St. Patrick will be as pleasant as the weather will permit, and we trust that nothing will occur in the line of march to disturb the equanimity of the celebrants or cause any trouble, such as occurred a few years ago, and which might have happened in any procession by the effervercence of hasty temper. However, we anticipate nothing of this kind to-day. As for the evening banquets-at Delmonico's and the Hoffman House-of course "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" will be represented in the full spirit of the poet. Celtic wit will sparkie more brightly than the wines on the table. Pathos, poetry and patriotism will bubble up as high as Parnassus, and probably may take a flight a little higher, according as the oraters are inspired. Upon the whole, the natal day of the Christian Saint who, whether he was a Scot, a Gaul or an Irishman, implanted the faith of His Master on the soil of Ireland, is likely to be celebrated here with all the honors which his exuberant and devoted children, our Irish fellow citizens, know so well how to pay to the Saint, the shamrock and the old green sod. We wish those who join in the festivities of today good luck and abundant enjoyment.

THE ORLEANS DYNASTY AND THE FEENOR THRONE. -A despatch from London states that "the Count of Paris renounces any intention. on his part, to compete with the other princes of the royal house of France for the throne." This renunciation on his part is a very important act, as he is the legitimate heir of the Orleans dynasty, and if he refuses to compete for the throne he leaves it open to competition among all the princes. It is probable, therefore, that if France should decide upon the restoration of the monarchy there will be an interesting sornb race for the crown. Considering how very uncertain in these days is the tenure of office of a French monarch, it must be admitted, that the Count of Paris has displayed sound judgment in renouncing his regal aspirations.

Doings of the Legislature. -The proceedings in our Legislature are becoming rather interesting. The hitch in the new Tax Levy bil' creates some surprise, considering the help the measure received from outside parties. That it will be passed finally there seems to be no doubt. The Pneumatic Railroad underground scheme has received an unexpected impulse, indicating that the workers behind the scenes have some other object in view than in carrying out the viaduct suggestion.